

ASBESTOS

Vol. 4

AUGUST, 1922

No. 2



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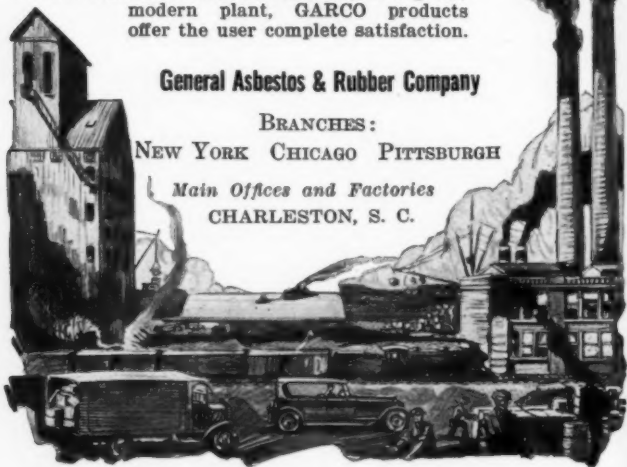
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Preliminaries

BEFORE a shovelful of coal is thrown under a boiler, the car containing it is brought in and placed. Men open the hoppers and assist the flow of coal by hammering the sides of the car and shoveling it down. The conveyors are started, they carry the coal to the storage bunkers. From there it is again conveyed to the boiler house and fed to the fires. All this expense—the time of the men engaged in unloading it, the power required to run the conveyors, the rehandling cost, the depreciation of apparatus, perhaps shifting charges and demurrage—are reduced proportionally as that most desirable result, reduction in the amount of coal used, is brought about. The executive adds these expenses to the cost of his coal, and figures the saving of his pipe and boiler covering on the total, since reduction in cost of coal used means proportional reduction of handling expense. These amounts, on medium and high pressure lines, are so large that use of any other than the best available is unjustifiable. You procure the best in

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Photo by Courtesy of Cape Asbestos Company, London.
Sieving and Cleaning Plant at Koggas, on Orange River, Africa.

Asbestos Boosts the Capacity of Motors, Dynamos, Etc.

BY ROBERT G. SKERRETT

The "electrical age" is with us, and is pretty generally accepted as a matter of course. And yet the adaptation of electrical energy to manifold services is a record of achievement in the face of numerous obstacles. The story of this battle with difficulties is by no means finished; and the purpose of this article is to point out how asbestos is turning the tide towards still greater advance in the art.

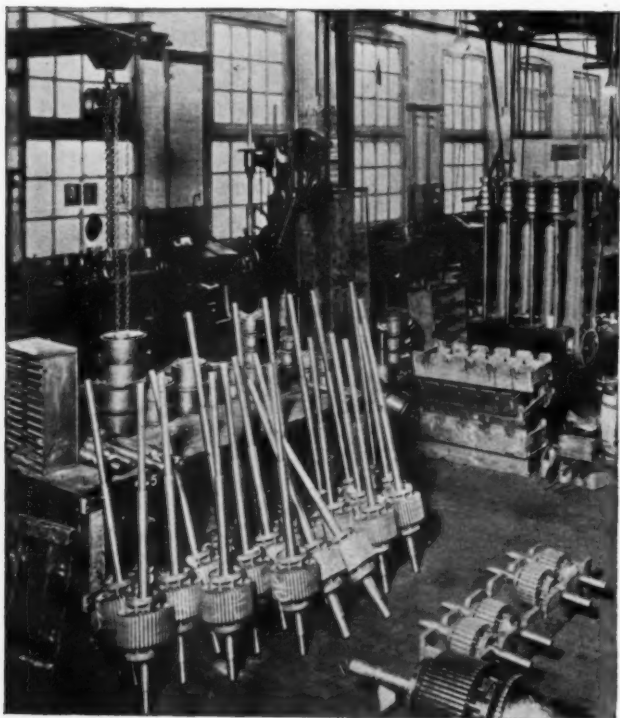
It was not so long ago that both the dynamo and the electric motor were quite properly considered rather delicate apparatus, and continual supervision and considerate handling were needful to insure their satisfactory functioning. No one then thought that either of these machines would ever attain to ruggedness, or that they would be installed in places where they could be counted upon to operate day in and day out more or less remote from the watchful eye of the electrician.

Today, the electric motor is put in all sorts of places and is expected to do work that the engineer would hesitate to impose upon other types of motive apparatus. The motor is called upon to run for weeks or months without attention of any kind save an occasional filling of the lubricating grease cups. We see them in use where the atmosphere is damp, dusty and even downright dirty; and yet we know that every revolution of these motors brings into play electrical phenomena of a very nice and exacting nature. There is something so impressively convenient about these machines: it is only necessary to link them up with a local distributing circuit—a matter of so many feet of wiring—while the primary source of power, the dynamo or generator, may be a few yards or even miles away. The engineer does not have to bother with steam pipes, line shafting, belt transmission, etc., as he certainly would have to if he employed steam as a motive force.

It is not practicable in an article of this character to dwell upon the technical essentials of either the dynamo or the motor. It will suffice to say that they are fundamental-

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ly identical in get-up. In the case of the dynamo, mechanical power is applied to it to produce electrical energy, while in the case of the motor, electrical energy is fed to it for the purpose of rotating its shaft and thus developing mechanical power. In brief, the current of electricity



A Group of Armatures or Rotors Mounted on Their Shafts

emanating from the dynamo is the outcome of revolving an aggregation of insulated copper wires and an iron core across the lines of force flowing from one pole to another of a magnetic field. Conversely, this current when fed to a motor, causes the armature, i. e.: the rotary mass of in-

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insulated copper wires and iron just mentioned—to revolve and to actuate a supporting shaft, which may drive any associate wheel, gearing, etc. It is enough for us to know that in proportion to the current reaching the motor, and the effort that it has to make to meet the mechanical load placed upon it, the temperature of the armature or rotor rises; and this effect is heightened whenever the load is laid suddenly upon the motor or the magnitude of its burden is abruptly increased.

The layman should not find this hard to understand, because the insulated conductors of the motor, for the nonce, do not offer easy paths for the flow of current, and this resistance promotes heating. Not only that, but when heated the wires are impaired as electrical conductors, and the reactions brought about tend to stimulate a still greater rise in temperature. Care must, therefore, be taken to see to it that the tax imposed upon the motor does not heat it to a degree that invites the destruction of the essential insulation, for if this breaks down, and the current has a chance to short circuit, it may burn out an armature and necessitate complete overhauling and rewinding. This is expensive, involves much time, and may disrupt service the while. It is even conceivable that the motor might be located where, in burning out, it would start a conflagration.

The rated capacity of a motor is the maximum power which it can be counted upon to develop continuously without inducing overheating. This power is actually less than the ultimate capability of the electrical features of the apparatus, and, accordingly, most motors can deal with an intermittent overload and exert more effort for a brief interval. The measure of this is limited by the quickness with which the temperature climbs to a menacing point. In practice today, most motors are temporarily subjected to overloading, and this is the normal consequence of the work performed by them. To neutralize this, the motors often are so designed that the air may circulate thru them for the purpose of especially cooling the armature or rotor; but the circumstances of installation may oblige that the motors be completely encased, and then ventilation cannot be relied upon to check troublesome temperature changes.

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It should be clear to the reader—other features of a motor being up to standard—that insulation is the element that determines the rating of the machine. The more this insulation can be made resistant to heat the greater the burden that can be placed upon a given apparatus. Indeed, it has been authoritatively stated that with better insulation it would be practicable to well-nigh double the rated ca-



Impregnating a Lot of Field Coils

pacities of most motors. Surely the fulfillment of this prophecy would add largely to durability and dependability, and would effect marked economies in up-keep. Here is where asbestos has a notable field of service; and, fortunately for the advance of the art, its merits are steadily gaining recognition.

To put it broadly, insulation is required for the wires

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that constitute integral parts of the magnets that create the magnetic field within which the rotating elements of a motor turn. Again, other insulated copper wires or bars, commonly called coils, are respectively wrapped about the armature core or set in grooves cut in the rims of successive iron discs, which form a built-up core. Magnet wire, either for a field magnet or an armature, must be bent more or less sharply in fitting it into position; and it is of prime importance that the insulation shall not be weakened or ruptured in this handling. Armature bars, on the other hand, are usually bent by machine before they are wrapped with an insulating fabric and assembled in the armature slots. Generally the bars are taped by hand, after which the fabric is impregnated and compressed to produce a homogeneous envelope.

In a previous article we described the manufacturing procedure followed in fabricating various types of asbestos-insulated conductors; and all that was said then applies up to a point in the production of asbestos-coated wire—be that wire round, flat or square in cross-section. The flat and square wires are especially desirable where space must be saved in winding, because both of these offer a greater effective cross-section of copper than round wire, and in this respect the square wire is even superior to the flat or so-called "rectangular" wire. Space saving is important in the winding of coils for use in air compressors, arc lamps, dynamos, induction coils, lifting magnets, motors, relays, solenoids, transformers, etc.

No matter what be the shape of the copper conductor, the insulation is composed in the main of pure, long-fibered asbestos, thoroly separated, carded, and then spun into roving. This roving is next wound uniformly upon the wire. The final step is to saturate the fabric with a chemically-neutral cement and to run the coated copper thru rolls which press it and impart a smooth surface. This "ironing" is of great importance in the case of magnet wire, where a variation of a few thousandths of an inch one way or the other may render it useless. The impregnant not only binds the insulation to the conductor and renders it moisture-proof, but also gives the conductor a finish which helps it in great measure to resist mechanical abrasion while being wound into coils, etc. The insulating

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envelope is no thicker than the double cotton covering of the older types of magnet wire. However, the asbestos insulation holds its own against heat that would destroy cotton—in fact is capable of acting satisfactorily as an insulator when the contained copper is red hot! Further, the envelope, altho flexible, is extremely tough, and the conductor with its covering may be elongated five per cent.



Taping Armature Coils

without harming the asbestos. Magnet wire of this description is employed in the manufacture and the repair of field and armature coils for electric railways, for mining equipment, for mill power plants, and for industrial motors generally that are subject to marked heating from overloads. Moreover, this wire is peculiarly fitted for service in automatic switches, and in numerous other electro-magnetic windings which have to contend with pronounced rises

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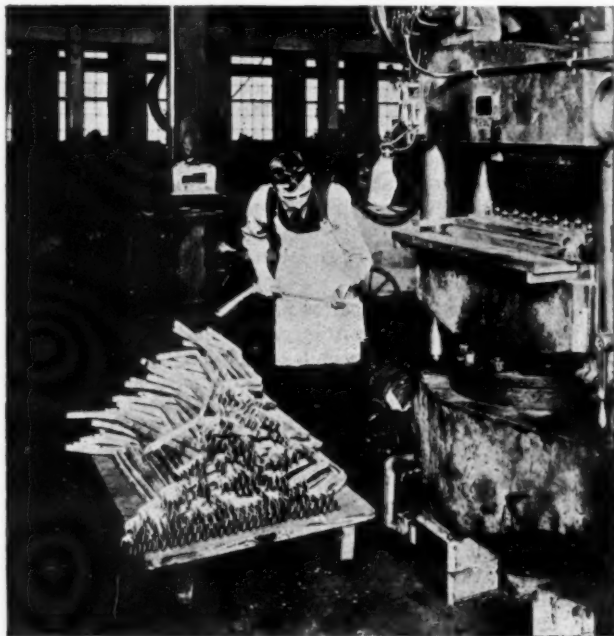
IMPORT

EXPORT

— A S B E S T O S —

in temperature and where extreme durability is required.

All of the foregoing apparatus are operated intermittently, and are expected to start suddenly and to attain full speed quickly. The electrical reactions therefore cause abrupt and severe increments of heat. The same conditions prevail in the running of elevator motors, ventilating motors and generators of car-lighting systems; and the



Compacting By Pressure the Taping of Armature Bars or Coils

propelling motors and the electrical auxiliaries aboard ship have to meet similar demands and circumstances. Indeed, the environment or setting of motors afloat is an extremely trying one, and this is particularly true where the apparatus are situated in damp or even wet compartments. To keep moisture or water at bay, the motors are enveloped by

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watertight casings, and these hamper getting at them should anything go wrong. Accordingly, it is of prime concern that the insulating material be of the very best so as to lessen the likelihood of failure thru heating.

Exacting as the requirements are for the electrical apparatus of any vessel, they are much intensified aboard submarines. The reasons for this are two-fold: condensation upon the inner skin of the steel hulls of these craft promotes continual dripping, especially when the boats are submerged, not to mention the actual presence of water in some parts of the submarine; and then the nature of sub-aqueous service is replete with peril, and the life of the entire personnel may hang upon the dependability, the efficient functioning of one or more electric motors at a critical moment. It is not surprising that the United States Navy now specifies asbestos insulated wire for the newest of its under-water boats; and quite twenty-six tons of this material were recently ordered for the electrical equipment of a group of these craft.

Asbestos tape and asbestos paper, in lieu of cotton tape and mica, are today made in large quantities for the insulation of armature bars or coils. The paper is also used, much like mica, in some constructions as a separator between contiguous elements where the isolation of both heat and currents of electricity are demanded. Asbestos cloth is utilized as a protection against external heat in some cases, such, for instance, as in iron and steel mills, where the rolls dealing with red-hot metal are driven by electric motors. The asbestos fabric tends to shield the armatures. Again, cloth of this kind is put both at the front and back ends of the armature; and this interposed material serves effectually to prevent any copper dust, from the commutator, etc., from "creeping" into the armature windings, where these particles might cut thru the insulation and occasion a short circuit.

In conclusion, it should be recalled that field coils and armature coils are usually finished off by coating them or impregnating them with an oil-and-waterproof compound. The best of these contain a liberal percentage of asbestos. The admixture of this mineral adds considerably to the heat resisting characteristics of the compound.

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Electrical industries and electrical engineers are gaining, year by year, a fuller understanding of the virtues of asbestos and of the ways it can be applied to advantage in their departments of activity.

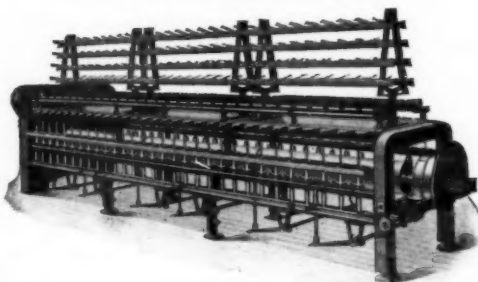
The author desires to give credit for much of the information in the foregoing text to the Rockbestos Products Corporation. That company, during its four years of existence, has solved many problems having to do with the effective use of asbestos as an electrical insulator, and has incidentally developed special facilities and processes for the manufacture of its commodities.



WANTED—For work in California Asbestos Plant, experienced spinners, paying \$1.00 per hundred pounds on mule work. Experienced weavers on brake lining looms paying \$4.50 per day. Address all communications direct to the West Coast Asbestos Company, Downey, California. Railway fares advanced.

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— A S B E S T O S —

MARKET CONDITIONS

Very gratifying increase in demand for most asbestos and magnesia goods can be reported this month.

Especially active is the market for asbestos paper and paper products. Heavy booking of orders for paper has steadied the market and unless a most unexpected setback occurs, the mills producing this class of goods will continue to be very busy thru the winter.

85% magnesia is in fair demand, but prices are too low. In the face of coal shortage, which means higher costs for producing magnesia and greater loss to all producers of steam, the selling price of 85% magnesia is below cost of production at mill. This is almost unbelievable but is susceptible of proof.

In asbestos textiles we find a fair demand for some grades of yarns and cloths and practically no call for other varieties. Prices are being made without regard to true cost and the situation remains unstable and unsound. It is utterly impossible for textiles to be sold without loss at some of the prices quoted.

Furthermore, buyers realize the strategic advantage by them possessed, and many of these buyers are having the fun of seeing a bidder *whose price is low*, cut his *own* price, because of a fear that he may lose an order.

We have closely watched the asbestos business for nearly eighteen years and never have we seen such an unreasonable struggle for orders at any price.

Unless and until cost of production plus selling and administrative cost is made the basis upon which a selling price is reckoned, we may confidently expect disorder, confusion and some failure in the trade.

Our British correspondent says:

"The conditions in the British asbestos industry show no signs of an immediate improvement; price cutting being still the order of the day. Export business is slow and hesitating, and it is to be feared that the recovery, as far as this country is concerned, is to be a somewhat slow and painful process."

At any rate American cutters have company in the world.

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Sodium Hyposulphite

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A Distinctly New Plan

Quite a new and marked departure in the way of selling raw Asbestos, is being undertaken by Consolidated Asbestos Limited of Montreal.

Under date of July 18th that Company issued a circular to all known buyers of raw asbestos, offering to share the profits of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, with buyers under certain well-defined conditions.

It is pointed out that some of the larger manufacturers of Asbestos Products own and operate their own mines, thereby being in a strong competitive position. Consolidated Asbestos Limited claims to be in a position to produce Crudes and Fibres more cheaply than anyone else, affirms a capacity of 50,000 tons of Fibre per annum, and is satisfied that even at present prices the Company can make considerable money.

The profit sharing proposition is based upon an agreement whereby the buyer undertakes to purchase his requirements of Asbestos from Consolidated Asbestos Limited, provided the price is the market price, and the service and quality are at least equal to that offered by other producers. At the end of each six months the buyer is to receive 25% of the profits earned by Consolidated Asbestos Limited on the goods shipped to the buyer during the previous six months as determined by chartered accountants, the seller reserving sole right to adjust and determine profits.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited claims that this offer of theirs has been fairly well accepted by the trade, and it is such a radical departure from the established selling policy of Asbestos or other mines that it is noteworthy.

It will be interesting to watch the outcome of this experiment.

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Notes from Mining Centers

Arizona.

The numerous prospectors and would-be miners of Asbestos in Arizona have a grudge against the Federal Government in general and the Senate Finance Committee, pondering over the tariff, in particular. They cannot understand why sheep raisers, who are anyhow considered "poor white trash" in the beef raising State of Arizona, should receive succor from the Government in the shape of a high duty on wool, while the poor Asbestos producers in these here United States have not been able to get a protective duty of a few hundred percent on their precious Asbestos! Globe is in "gloom" and, for all we know, it may change its name accordingly, as all the Asbestos has been shipped to the effete East and there are no more broken-down trucks from the big Asbestos mines on the Arizona highways from which prospectors could enrich the sample shipments which they formerly sent to prospective buyers of mines.

Some of the prospectors and one of the large Companies have not kept up their annual assessment work and claim jumping has become a favorite pastime in the district for lack of anything better to do.

Chrysotile Camp is practically deserted but, as the claims are patented, no assessment work is necessary.

At the Regal Mines development work has been carried on for a few months with very satisfactory results, and several new ore bodies of exceptionally high grade fibre have proven to be very extensive, but no actual production has taken place, nor is any contemplated during the balance of this year, as the stocks on hand in eastern warehouses are sufficient to fill the present demand.

Several promoters with options on Asbestos claims have been East during the last few months, but they travelled West again for parts unknown, sadder but wiser, as they found out to their great disappointment that the old saying: "One is born every minute" is not true any longer.—*Our Arizona Correspondent.*

China.

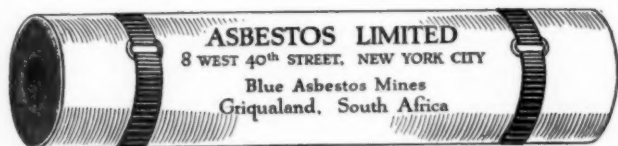
A new deposit of asbestos has just been discovered in

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**BEST
85%
MAGNESIA**

is made
with

**BLUE
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August, 1922

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China, but whether of any particular value or interest is not known. Practically none of the China asbestos properties are being worked at the present time owing to the turbulent condition of the country.

Union of South Africa.

According to the Department of Mines and Industries of the Union of South Africa, sales and shipments of asbestos from that territory during the months of February, March and April, 1922, were as follows:

	February		March		April	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Cape	226	£4,302	364	£6,958	234	£4,731
Transvaal .....	..	...	64	1,106	51	955
Natal .....	..	...	5	44	..	...
	226	£4,302	433	£8,108	285	£5,686

It may be interesting to our readers to compare the above figures with those for the same months during 1921 as given below:

February	£10,717
March	10,561
April	13,338

Rhodesia.

The Executive Committee of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines gives the following figures showing production of asbestos in Rhodesia for February, March and April, 1922:

	February		March		April	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
<i>Bulawayo District—</i>						
Croft (Afr. Asb. Min. Corp.) .....	..	£209*	..	...	..	...
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Min. Corp.) .....	..	126,528*	..	...	55	1,116
Serpentine (Afr. Asb. Min. Corp.) .....	..	21,077*	..	...	..	...
Shabanie (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp.) .....	..	2,510*	80	2,013	187	4,686
Birthday A. & B. (Wilmington's Con. Co.) ..	..	...	192	3,997*	62	1,255
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	14	317	13	279	14	296
<i>Lomagundi District—</i>						
Ethel (Union & Rhod. Tr. Ltd.) ..	15	187	23	779*	15	375

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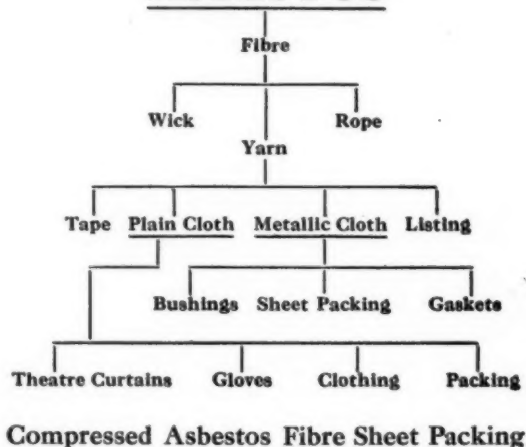
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Victoria District—

Balmain (Afr. Asb. Min. Corp.)	18,828*
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp.)	350	8,760	377	9,429	330	8,265
King (Rho. King Asb. Co.)	.....	14	629	..	...	..	...
Sapientia (V. S. Welsford)	.....	..	...	..	...	8	200
			393	£9,893	685	£16,151	671
				169,152*		4,776*	£16,193

* Adjustments.

Exports of asbestos from South Africa during January and February, 1922, were as follows:

	January		February	
	Weight, Lbs.	Value	Weight, Lbs.	Value
Cape Town	539,927	£4,232	1,341,832*	£9,025
Durban	83,287	1,214	148,935	2,538
Beira, Feira and Overland	1,015,050	10,957	945,164	10,453
	1,638,264	£16,403	2,435,931	£22,016

* Including a large shipment for Australia.

We are informed by our correspondent that the former crude working at the asbestos mines of the Cape is undergoing an important change. It is found that by substituting machinery for hand cobbing a saving of working costs is obtainable to the extent of about £5 per ton. The present cost of production by hand, allowing for 80 per cent. short fibre and 20 per cent. long staple, is reported to be £19 per ton. Not only will machinery facilitate the output, but the saving achieved will allow for greater investment in property and machinery by mining companies. From one mine alone it is expected that the installation of machinery will bring up the production to about 400 tons per month, and the preparation of the fibre, prior to export, should go far to effect a revival in the industry, which has been on the up-grade since 1914, and meet, to some extent, the demand for insulating material.

An article appearing in the June 24th issue of the India Rubber Journal under the title "The South African Asbestos Industry," has been read rather carefully by the editor of "ASBESTOS," particularly because it sums up

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the recent developments in the South African field and, as a summary, presents to the reader the picture of a rapidly developing asbestos territory. The article, after giving figures showing production in Rhodesia and South Africa for the last ten years, notes the following recent developments:

(a) An important discovery of chrysotile in the neighborhood of Steynsdorp, Swaziland.

(b) The activities of the New Gloria mine, located forty-five miles west of Waterpoort Station on the railway line between Bandolier Kop and Messina. This property is owned by a local company with a capital of £30,000 and it is reported that large quantities of asbestos have been produced and substantial shipments made to the United States.

(c) The registration of the two new companies, Kho-sis Asbestos and the New Biltong.

(d) The development of Amianthus Mines, Ltd., on the farm Joubertsdal. This company is stated to have 25,000 tons of asbestos rock in sight on a tract not more than one-tenth of the property. ("ASBESTOS" has recently received a sample of the material mined by this company.)

And last of all, the rumor current that Canadian asbestos interests have purchased one of the most important asbestos groups operating in South Africa.

If anyone would like to read the complete article we would be glad to lend them a copy.

Comments on the Wire Market

The Standard Underground Cable Company advises us that the domestic copper market is again showing some strength and the present price for wire bars is firm at 14c for Eastern delivery. Fine sizes of copper, brass and bronze wire are in strong demand and capacity is well booked ahead.

The zinc market is also somewhat higher and holds a firm tone.



Contractors and Distributors Page

“Runaway Prices for Coal Coming” is the title of an editorial in a recent issue of the Industrial Digest, which prophesies impossibility of meeting demand for coal in the fall, consequent bidding of the industrial users of coal against each other, and resulting high prices, unless the coal strike is in some manner settled.

Consumption of coal is now estimated to be at the rate of 34,500,000 tons per month. Reserve stock of coal at August 1st is estimated to be only 23,000,000 tons.

Truly a fine selling point for 85% Magnesia, Air Cell, and all other forms of Pipe Covering.

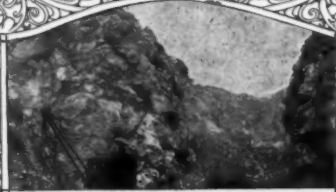
Pipe Covering does conserve coal, and you have the figures to prove it, or can get them.

If the frenzied industrial heads are shown that one ton of coal can be made to do the work of two, under conditions such as are prevailing at present orders should come to the contractor with little effort.

“It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good”—make the most of this opportunity.

This office has here quite a bit of information concerning savings effected by the use of pipe covering, many manufacturers' catalogues contain data along the same line, and from the tables given you can work out for your prospective customer an idea of the saving, both in money and in coal, which he could effect.

ASBESTOS



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Chrome Company
LIMITED**

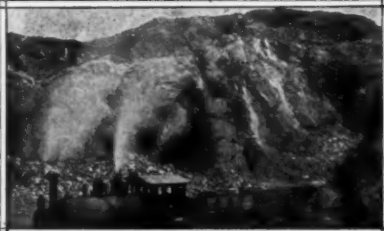
Head Office
Jacobs Building, Montreal, Canada

European Office
10 Rue de la Pepiniere
Paris

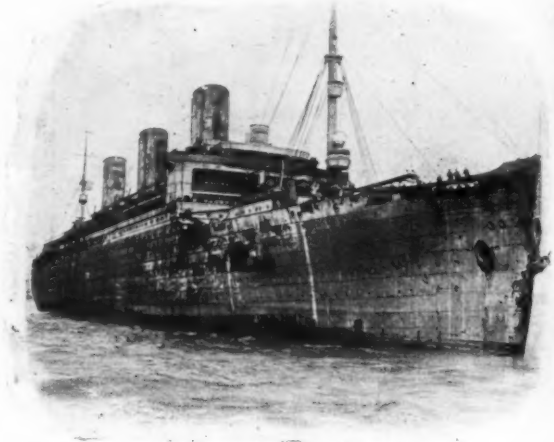
Mines: Black Lake, Que.

Miners of
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Specializing in Shingle Stocks

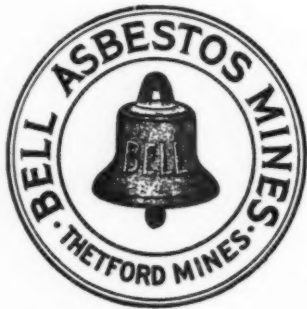
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Her conversion into an oil-burner and her thorough refitting will mean the expenditure of \$6,000,000. The most efficient insulating material and the most accurate fitting is required.

This is but one more notable instance of the use of "K. & M." products in engineering undertakings requiring the highest type of 85% magnesia pipe covering. For the highest service, "K. & M." Featherweight 85% Magnesia is selected.

It will be a pleasure to advise you as to what will best meet your needs, either as a purchaser of finished Asbestos products or as a manufacturer of textiles or other specialties requiring Asbestos fiber of the highest grade.

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Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

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The Better it Pays."*

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EDITORIALS

What is Cost?

Many national industries, notable among which are the United Typothetae, the National Face Brick Association, Cement Manufacturers, Paper Trades and perhaps forty or fifty others, have been wonderfully profited by a study of costs.

In depressed times, such as we have been experiencing during the past twenty-four months, it is not unusual to find manufacturers and merchants woefully deceiving themselves as to the cost of doing business.

We heard one manufacturer say, not long ago, that he had just cut his overhead 50%. Upon being pressed for an explanation of this statement, he said that they had been for years figuring overhead at 120% on direct labor, and now, in order to meet competition, they had decided to figure overhead at 60% on direct labor. The fact is that he had no more idea what relation his overhead bore to direct labor than had the man in the moon.

Many manufacturers are taking the present cost of raw material, adding to it labor, and considering this figure to be prime cost. If, then, a price is quoted in the market by a competitor at or near this so-called prime cost in goes Mr. Manufacturer to meet the competition, utterly ignoring the tremendously important element of cost represented by overhead or fixed expense.

Probably no one single thing is so disturbing a factor as this ignorance or ignoring of overhead as an element of cost. In some instances overhead actually amounts to as much as cost of raw material and labor put together.

It is to determine what items, such as interest on investment, insurance, taxes, financing expense, selling expense, etc., shall be included in cost, and the point at which they shall be reckoned in said cost, that these large national trade associations are spending much time and money.

It is notable that in those industries which have carefully studied cost and developed uniform methods for cost finding, the percentage of commercial failures is strikingly low, as compared with other trades which have gone

— A S B E S T O S —

along blindly without seeking for such knowledge.

As mentioned recently in this publication, Chairman Gaskill of the Federal Trade Commission, stated publicly not long ago that in his opinion, it is quite as great a crime for business men to sell merchandise below cost as it is for them to misbrand merchandise, steal another's trademarks or otherwise offend the rules and laws of business and the country.

The Asbestos Industry might well take a leaf out of the book being written by the general industries of the country on this vitally important subject of cost.



Optimistic Report of the Department of Commerce.

We presume that a number of our readers have an opportunity to peruse the weekly business summaries published by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

For the benefit of those who do not see these bulletins, it is interesting to note that labor difficulties, both coal and railroad, are appreciably affecting industrial output. This is notable in the case of textiles, metals, fuels and new buildings.

Total car loadings in June were 70,000 cars greater than in May, and were 90,000 cars greater than in the corresponding month of June 1921.

Bank figures show the effect of increased business, and save for the coal and railroad strikes, there is absolutely nothing in the situation except promise of good things to come.



Bureau of Standards Approves Magnesia As Rubber Filler.

The recent fourth edition of Circular 38 of the Bureau of Standards on "The Testing of Rubber Goods" makes mention of the value of Magnesia Carbonate as a binding ingredient in rubber.

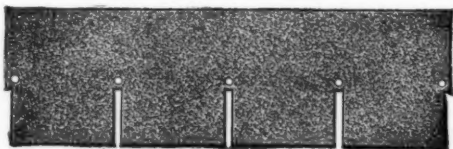
The circular states that while certain fillers are mixed with rubber compound as cheapeners, others really add qualities which make their use desirable. If these fillers are used to excess their effect on the rubber compound is detrimental. The cost per unit of volume is one of the determining factors in the selection of fillers.

Among the inorganic fillers which when added to the

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3. Non Curling.



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In rolls for factories, barns,
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By capitalizing its advantages over Rag Felt types of Asphalt Roofings Asbestos Material dealers can, by proper sales effort make the sale of National AaaA Roofing a very profitable department of their business.

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Asbestos Paper both flat and corrugated

— A S B E S T O S —

rubber compound impart certain definite qualities such as toughness, increase in tensile strength, hardness, compressive strength, increased insulating properties, and resistance to steam and abrasion, is Carbonate of Magnesia. The statement coming thru the Bureau of Standards that Carbonate of Magnesia properly used functions so advantageously in the rubber compound should have a salutary effect upon its use by the rubber manufacturers.



The Double Standard.

Sam Brown, citizen, is quite as fine a chap as we know. Honest, truthful, a splendid husband and father, a genial host, bully partner on the links or tennis court, he is the sort of fellow to whom his friends cheerfully entrust their most valued possessions. The sort of man often called "a prince."

Sam Brown, business man, is a son-of-a-gun, dishonest, untruthful deceitful, unwilling to meet his competitors, suspicious of everybody and everything. He is a business man, yes, in the sense that he does business and makes some money.

These Sam Browns are one and the same man. Much pondering upon the subject has failed to suggest any real reason for the double standard of behaviour.

We know men who on Sundays are the most religious people on earth, but who, on the other six days, are about as far from being Christians as Cook was from the pole. Why? ? ?



Waste.

About every other day in Philadelphia, and I presume likewise in other cities, we see a notice of some little restaurant about to open; equipment is placed, men employed to do the work; people try out the place because it is something new, gradually drift away, trade is gone, and the restaurant is closed, bankrupt.

We know one half square and not a very prominent half square either, where there are no less than six eating places, and if the people who work in that section are sup-

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— A S B E S T O S —

posed to support all six, it would seem that they would have to eat continuously night and day.

Pure waste—of energy, of money, of equipment.

The owners or promoters, or whoever they may be, do not seem to take into consideration the fact that there are only so many people who can be counted on to eat regularly in that particular section, and these, divided by six, must be looked on as the sole support of the particular eating place. Even better to discount the figure a little, for it is much more likely to be less than more.

No matter what line of business a man is thinking of entering, he should carefully study *all* the conditions beforehand. Can he count on any *sure* business for the first year or two? A good formula would seem to be: Estimate the amount in dollars of the sure business for any given period, divide by two, subtract all expense, including overhead, divide by two again, and if the proprietor can live on the resulting profit, the enterprise *may* be a success.

This may appear to be a pessimistic view but we have seen so many firms start up, struggle along for a short time and then disappear, that a warning seems to be necessary.

During the balmy days of the war people saw that the asbestos industry was making money. They did not stop to consider that almost everybody made money in those days. So just on the eve of decline or even after it, they built large factories, equipped them extensively and expensively, and now as one man expressed it the other day, "they do not know whether they are in or out of the asbestos business."

It would seem that before starting in any line, men would inquire whether the saturation point had been reached by those already in the industry.

True enough there is always a potential market, but the potential market is nearly always very hard to capture and at best it can be done only by the expenditure of a great deal of time and money.

The asbestos industry reached its saturation point quite a while ago and its equipment is ample to supply all needs for some time to come even if those needs were very materially increased. Why waste capital, and energy and equipment, in order to get into the bankruptcy court?

West Coast Asbestos Co. Downey, - California

The most up-to-date Asbestos Textile Factory in the United States. The plant was built and equipped by Asbestos people who have been in the Asbestos Textile business in the East for the last twenty years.

The West Coast Asbestos Company has been in operation over a year and are manufacturing yarns, cloth, wick and rope, woven and folded and stitched brake linings, clutch facings, valve stem packing, high pressure spiral packings and asbestos gaskets.

To The Trade:

The West Coast Asbestos Company is owned by the E. M. Smith Company, of Los Angeles. There is no other Asbestos company or individual owning stock in the West Coast Asbestos Company. This means that you can use West Coast goods in your territory and feel that you are not in competition with the factory for the same business. Why not have an independent source of supply?

West Coast Asbestos Co. Downey, - California

— A S B E S T O S —

Carey

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Light Calcined Magnesia
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ASBESTOS ROPE AND WICK PACKING

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Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

Japan's Automotive Development

A rapidly developing market for automobiles and automotive products is found in Japan—that little country with the big ideals.

The competitor of the automobile in Japan is not, as in most countries, horse-drawn carriages and trucks, but barges and hand-drawn carts and rickshas.

Naturally the automobile will have a hard time in replacing the barges as Japan has many canals, but the auto is finding favor and it is estimated that at the end of 1921 there were 7500 cars, 2500 trucks and 3000 motorcycles in Japan.

Most of the cars are found operating in or near the cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto, Tokyo being the main market.

A glance at the figures for imports of motor cars and trucks for the last eight years reveals startling increases:

1914 94	1918 1653
1915 30	1919 1579
1916 218	1920 1745
1917 860	1921 1074

Truly a wonderful potential market here for American automobile manufacturers, and one in which the brake lining manufacturers will share.

Japan produces no raw asbestos, and that produced by her next-door neighbor, China, is in general of very poor quality. There is no reason therefore why America cannot care for most of Japan's brake lining needs.



GOOD TEXTILE SALESMAN WANTED

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*The Largest Producers of
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Phillips Square - Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

“Be Sure It is Asbestos”

“I have received the back numbers of ASBESTOS and I must say that I consider the six dollars expended was more than worthwhile. Your magazine I consider a little mine of information. Your campaign to spread advertising is, I am sure, very valuable. Why the mines here (in Canada) do not appreciate it more I do not understand. If they would undertake a campaign such as was carried out in the interests of aluminum they would be pleasantly surprised.”

So writes a prominent geologist of Black Lake, P. Q., Canada.

We appreciate his kindly comment on our little magazine, but the really important part of his communication is the last sentence.

And his reference to aluminum reminds us of the spectacular change in the world's use of metals.

Aluminum is being used, or experimented with, for almost everything under the sun. Even some automobiles are made of it.

In the kitchen the change is particularly noticeable. Our grandmothers used tin and copper, our mothers agate, but the present day housewives use aluminum. And why the change. Not because it is a fad or a fashion, but because it is fully worth the increased cost over tin or agate, owing to its durability, its cleanliness and its lightness in weight.

And the aluminum people have simply brought its natural advantages before the public in such a way, and so persistently, that the public not only began to realize those advantages but to demand them.

What is true of aluminum is true of asbestos. In so many places is it superior to substituted materials, in so many ways can it serve the public, that a “Be sure it is Asbestos” campaign would in a very short time double the production of asbestos materials.

True, the home market may not be quite so large, but the technical one is much larger, and if we could get everyone thinking asbestos and talking asbestos, they would soon insist on using asbestos.

The Public Pay Roll

The following little editorial appearing in *The Manufacturer* commends itself to us as being worthy of reprinting:

Marshall all the Federal, State, country, city and town employees of the United States into a single great body and it will far outnumber the entire military force that we sent overseas in the World War. List these employees in one long payroll and the salaries and wages will foot up to the vast sum of more than \$4,000,000,000.

The annual report of the New York State Civil Service Commission warrants these conclusions. The report shows that the public employees of the several governing divisions of that State number 322,131. Of these 134,314 are city officials and employees, 59,985 are school teachers, 61,539 are Federal employees within the State, and among the other classifications are 2,980 persons, "rendering professional, scientific, technical and temporary or occasional service." All go into the roster, provided only that their names appear in the payrolls for which the taxpayers furnish the funds. The total cost of these employees to New York is \$414,951,104.

The report then says that "multiplication of these totals by ten gives the basis for a general estimate of the extent of public employment in the United States." The deduction is that 3,220,000 of our total population of 106,000,000 are supported from the public treasuries, and that in every group of thirty-three persons in the United States one is on a public payroll for which the other thirty two supply a great part of the money.

In a recent issue of "ASBESTOS" we mentioned Bulletin No. 20, issued by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, under the title, "Asbestos: World Production and Trade."

One of our readers calls attention to two errors which appear in this bulletin and we are passing his comments along for the benefit of our subscribers. The errors are as follows:

Par. 3 asserts that the Asbestos fibre mined in Georgia is highly suitable for spinning purposes on account of its

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tensile strength. This is decidedly not so, as the fibre is of the Amphibole variety, extremely short and without any tensile strength whatsoever.

Par. 4 states that the Asbestos produced near Globe, on account of containing only 0.5 per cent oxide of iron, is superior to the Canadian fibre for electrical purposes, the latter containing from 2.2 to 2.6 per cent of oxide of iron. This statement is also not correct for the reason that the oxide of iron contents are chemically bound and have no effect whatsoever in regard to electrical insulation. Arizona Asbestos, however, is greatly superior to the Canadian Asbestos for electrical purposes for the reason that Canadian Asbestos, even in its purest form, contains a high percentage of free, chromic iron, not chemically bound, which occurs in the Canadian serpentine—the matrix of Canadian Asbestos—but which is totally absent in the limestone—the matrix of the Arizona Asbestos.

Rumors have been reaching us for the last month or so concerning a find of Chrysotile Asbestos in Mexico. When anything of a definite character is learned we will be glad to publish the details.

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Save money. Buy direct from the producers.
Blue stocks are low in Africa. Prices will rise.

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NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

According to statistics published by F. W. Dodge Company, contracts awarded in June covering twenty-seven states in the northeastern quarter of the United States, were valued at \$343,439,800, covering 11,571 buildings. With the exception of April and May of this year this is the largest total of contracts for any one month shown by the Dodge records. Increase of figures over those of last June is 52 per cent.

Another interesting fact is that 40 per cent. of this year's total of contracts awarded to date, is residential construction, and this class of construction is 89 per cent. ahead of last year.

Production of passenger automobiles during the month of June amounted to 263,008; trucks, 24,982.

This shows quite an increase over May figures which were 232,431 passenger cars and 23,803 trucks.

The Inland Waterways Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has recently been formed for the purpose of building an extensive system of docks on the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind.

The mineral section of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has been reorganized and is now prepared to render valuable assistance to asbestos producers and manufacturers.

Oliver Bowles, whom readers will remember as Mineral Technologist, U. S. Bureau of Mines, on June 7th had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the George Washington University.

Sweden exported during the month of May, 73,211 tons of matches. We wonder what part of this weight was asbestos sand.

According to the Youth's Companion, standardizing automobile parts is not merely a matter of convenience to motorists; last year it saved automobile manufacturers an amount estimated at three-quarters of a billion dollars.

In Japan gasoline sells for 50c a gallon and up, in some parts of the country the price being 80c.

American automobiles are said to have found favor in Rhodesia, partly because of their low price in comparison with the makes of other countries, and partly because they are adaptable to the severe road conditions prevailing.

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Fibrous Paints

Filtration Packings

Roofing Cements



**THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS
CORPORATION**

Office and Mines

**East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada**

ASBESTOS

An organization has just been created in New York under the name of the Arbitration Society of America, designed to aid the poor, to speed up decisions, to relieve the courts of crowded calendars, to settle disputes, differences, controversies and misunderstandings by arbitration.

The Boards of Arbiters are composed of judges, lawyers, merchants, and high-grade professional men. They serve without remuneration, the fees are charged only to carry office expenses and overhead. The movement is based on a New York statute of 1920 and decisions have an air of finality. Offices are maintained at 115 Broadway, New York City, the Society functioning over entire New York state.

A legal case has already been before the society, when all evidence was taken and a decision reached satisfactory to both parties in an hour and a quarter. This movement meets with the approval of the legal profession and should be decidedly advantageous to the poverty stricken who, without money to prosecute a case in Court, must often suffer imposition.

French automobile manufacturers are showing special interest in the four-wheel disc brake, and many passenger cars are equipped with this type, it proving very effective.

A New Use for 85% Magnesia

An old, obscure use for 85% Magnesia, the one in all likelihood new to the trade, is the jeweler's block.

Only last week the attention of the publishers of "ASBESTOS" was called to the use of a block of 85% Magnesia about the size of a brick which is neatly encased in a wooden box, the edges of the box coming to a level with the Magnesia. The purpose for which the jeweler's block is used is to pin down in proper place, for welding, the two broken ends of eye-glasses or pieces of jewelry, so that the ends may be maintained in proper contact for welding.

Reputable jewelers advise that the Magnesia block is a very superior instrument for this purpose because it is sufficiently strong in structure to hold the points and consequently the broken pieces firmly. It is further serviceable in that the heat from the welding or soldering irons has no effect on the block because of the non-conducting qualities of 85% Magnesia.

The jeweler from whom this information was secured advised that the block is known in the trade as the jewel-

A S B E S T O S

er's Asbestos block. This would indicate how little the average layman knows about insulation and how its uses are daily confounded since the general public knows so little about the Asbestos Industry.

While the annual consumption of 85% Magnesia for the above use is possibly inappreciably small the fact remains that the use is rather a unique one to those not informed of this particular application of Magnesia in the trade.

Review of U. S. Government Report on "Asbestos in 1920"

Under date of July 7, 1922, the Department of the Interior issues a pamphlet entitled "Asbestos in 1920," by Edward Sampson.

Despite the long delay in issuance (which delay by the way was not the fault of the Department of the Interior) the report is of unusual interest, particularly because in reporting production of asbestos in the United States, a division is made, showing separately the production of chrysotile and amphibole. In order that our readers may be fully informed, we are giving the figures below:

	Chrysotile		Amphibole	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
1915	316	\$65,148	1415	\$11,804
1916	649	434,903	830	13,311
1917	1116	494,312	567	11,744
1918	396	107,059	606	17,628
1919	502	229,265	659	19,000
1920	1245	633,987	403	16,324

Ton—2000 pounds.

Arizona produced 1200 tons, valued at \$625,822, in 1920, or 73 per cent. of the total production.

The remainder of the report is devoted to a description of the various workings in the different states, and some data is given as to world production. imports and exports of asbestos fibre to and from the United States and a diagram showing recovery and price of Canadian Crudes from 1910 to 1920. Other general information as to the characteristics of chrysotile, amphibole, crocidolite, etc., is also given.

— A S B E S T O S —

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CORPORATION, LIMITED
MINERS OF CANADIAN CRUDE
AND FIBRE**

ASBESTOS

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

There has recently been formed a new company for the purpose of working asbestos deposits and minerals of all kinds in Corsica and elsewhere—this company being the Mediterranean Asbestos Quarries Limited, with a nominal capital of £200,000 and registered office at 100 Victoria street, London, S. W. The directors of this company are C. J. Matthews, K. C., E. Lionel Fletcher, N. Dudgeon, D. N. Dunlop and J. A. Garside (asbestos manufacturer of the Rochdale Asbestos Company)

The Cape Asbestos Company has recently resumed full mining of their blue asbestos properties in South Africa, which have been partially closed down since November, 1921.

John McClure, for years an independent pipe covering contractor in Philadelphia, has become associated with A. H. Green, of Camden. Mr. McClure will give his entire time and attention to his new connection.

According to our Canadian correspondent the Pennington Asbestos Company has reopened and is working day and night shifts.

Major Gordon D. Oulster, sales manager of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, recently resigned that position and is considering a London connection.

According to report issued by the directors, under date of July 21, 1922, the profit of the Cape Asbestos Company for 1921, after providing for taxation, bad and doubtful debts, and including income from Capamianto S. A. I., Turin, was £17,396, plus £9,136 brought forward from 1920, making £26,532. After placing to reserve £5,000, thus increasing that fund to £58,525, the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares, and that a balance of £9,422 be carried forward. The directors report a continued decrease in the volume of trading during the year, owing to general depression in industry. Prices of raw material have also continued to fall, necessitating further provision for depreciations in stocks, but notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances the directors recommend the payment of dividend at the same rate as in 1920, this being justified by the conservative policy adopted in previous years.

On July 17, 1922 the Imex Corporation, New York City, was duly adjudicated bankrupt and the first meeting of creditors held in the office of Seaman Miller, 2 Rector street, New York City, on August 3d. At date of going to press we have not been advised of the result of this meeting.

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— A S B E S T O S —

In the July 8th issue of the India Rubber Journal, Dr. Philip Schidrowitz comments at some length on the paper prepared by H. W. Greider, of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, under the title "Some Physical Properties of Rubber Compounded with Light Magnesium Carbonate."

The day after this issue is mailed, August 16th, Mr. H. S. Mikesell, president of Mikesell Brothers Company, will celebrate the anniversary of his birth. Others in the industry who will have birthdays before our next issue are C. M. Clarke, president of the Sall Mountain Company, on September 3rd, and B. Marcuse, of the Asbestos Crude & Fibre Corporation, on September 11th. We wish all three gentlemen many happy returns.

The Senior Official Receiver (Mr. H. E. Burgess) has issued notice that he intends to apply to the Board of Trade for release as liquidator of the Calmon Asbestos and Rubber Works, Ltd., George street, Mansion House, London, E. C. The company was ordered to be wound up by the Court on the 7th of May, 1918, on the petition of the Board of Trade, who took action under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1916. The account issued by the Official Receiver shows that the total receipts were £794, costs and charges of the winding up absorbed £165, and after returning to the contributories on shares 6 1-16d per share, there remained a balance of £3.—India Rubber Journal.

The Rubber and Asbestos Trades Society of England held its third annual picnic during the second week of July, and according to the India Rubber Journal, which gives a full account of the outing in its July 15th issue, those in attendance enjoyed themselves greatly.

Up to time of going to press the Consolidated Classification Committee has not made public its intentions concerning the suggestion made by shippers that the minimum carload weight of air cell coverings be increased.

A most attractive little three-page folder issued by E. M. Smith Company, of Los Angeles, proprietors of the West Coast Asbestos Company, shows that this firm manufactures both the woven brake lining and the folded and stitched type.

We have recently received some interesting photographs of the asbestos mines and mill of Natal Asbestos Limited, Krantz-kop. Some of these will be published in future issues of "ASBESTOS."

We understand that Mr. Turner, of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Rochdale, is now in South Africa for the purpose of inspecting that company's mining properties in Rhodesia and consolidating their white asbestos interests in South Africa generally.

— A S B E S T O S —

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— A S B E S T O S —

On Tuesday, July 25th, following a prolonged illness, of which mention has often been made in these pages, Mr. J. D. Sharpe, Manager, Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., passed away.

Mr. Sharpe's many friends and business associates have long expected this end, but, as usual under such conditions, even the expected, the occurrence is always distressing.

The asbestos industry has lost one of its most capable men, and following so closely as it does the death of George R. Smith, the Thetford camp has reason to feel grievously stricken.

In the July 22nd issue of the India Rubber Journal, appears an article under the title "Spinning and Weaving Asbestos." The article is illustrated with drawings of the machinery used in these processes. We will be glad to lend this article to anyone interested.

July issue of Mechanical Engineering contains something of interest for every producer and seller of pipe covering. "Heat Losses from Bare and Covered W. I. Pipe at Temperatures up to 800 Degrees Fahr." by R. H. Heilman, is the latest and best word on the subject.

T. F. Manville, president of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, together with twenty-nine members of his staff, recently travelled in special pullman car to Vimy Ridge Mine, Coleraine, thence to Thetford Mines, where several of the mines were visited and from there went by special train to Danville, spending the following day at that point.

The U. S. War Department announces a salvage property sale at Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, Norfolk, Va., for Wednesday, August 16, 1922, and among the many things listed appears an item of 149 pounds asbestos wicking.

The Maple Leaf Asbestos Corporation Limited, operating the Maple Leaf and Reed Mines, have pleasure in advising all their friends and readers of "Asbestos," as well as the buying public, that they have opened a General Sales Office in the Canadian Pacific Building, Madison Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City, where samples of their product may be seen and where they ask all communications in reference to the sale of their product be addressed.

R. H. Martin and family recently left Thetford for a trip to England and France.

PATENTS

On June 27 patent was granted to Frederick C. Stanley, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed September 24, 1919, Serial No. 325,915. Renewed October 28, 1921, Serial No. 511,105. A process of making friction

ASBESTOS

facing, consisting in mixing asbestos pulp with the sulphurizing agent, forming unwoven friction facings of desired size and configuration therefrom, subjecting the facings to a saturation in a sulphurizable binder, baking the saturated facing at such a temperature as to cause pronounced action between the sulphur and the binder, etc.

On June 27th patent was granted to Frederick C. Stanley, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed December 29, 1920, Serial No. 433,925. Renewed October 28, 1921, Serial No. 511,106. The process of making friction facings consisting in forming an unwoven felted sheet from asbestos fibre, forming facing blanks from the sheet, in saturating the facings in a binder of oxidizable oil contained in a volatile vehicle, and having dissolved therein an oxidizing agent and in then subjecting the facings to heat treatment to oxidize the binder.

On July 11th, patent was granted to Jacob M. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville, Inc. Filed August 4, 1920, Serial No. 401,117, on roofing. Described as follows: A roofing structure having the following parts in combination, the foundation and supporting member, an intermediate member comprising a resilient layer of loosely assembled particles resting directly upon said foundation, and a superposed layer of waterproof fabric of relatively low tensile strength resting directly on said intermediate member, whereby an exposed, elastically supported upper surface is secured and any expansion or contraction of the foundation member is compensated for in the intermediate layer and not transmitted to the superimposed waterproof layer.

On July 18th, patent was granted to Richard V. Mattison, Ambler, Pa., assignor to the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company. Filed July 6, 1921, Serial No. 482,812, on an asbestos cement product and method of forming the same described as a cement composition comprising a homogenous mixture of oil and asbestos in finely divided condition, water and cement, the same having been subjected to pressure before the cement is set.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES FOR ASBESTOS YARNS

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

— A S B E S T O S —

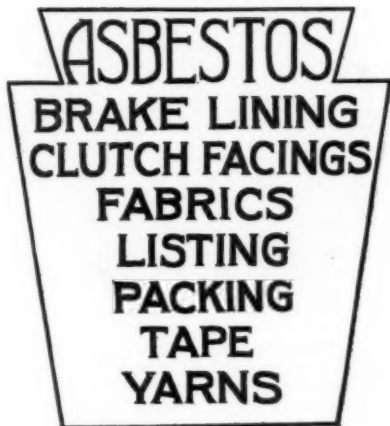


United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF



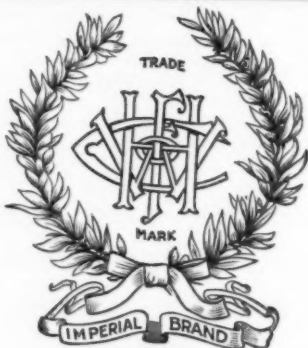
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